

The Sun

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have seen the entire United States army "combed" to find men to defend the border against a contemptible mass of bandits; officers of the coast artillery and engineering services have been detailed for the purchase of horses and other duties entirely foreign to their respective services; whole companies of coast artillery have been rushed forward to support our numerically insignificant mobile forces, and these were in turn to be supported by hastily gathered and practically untrained militia from distant States, while the militia from the threatened border States who had been always regarded as spoiling for a fight with the greasers proved a negligible quantity almost in a menacing crisis. The little kingdom of Greece is said to have gathered 500,000 men to defend its integrity, a force compared to which the defensive army of these great United States is pitifully small.

Manifestly the time is ripe. If we would transmit to posterity for the benefit of all mankind our institutions and the blessings we enjoy, it is high time to develop our military resources in a manner adapted to the genius and spirit of our people. The almost farcical failure of recruiting for the army and the militia, the latter's resort to the timorous placard appeals that were imperative in England, the dissatisfaction of returning militiamen and their friends, the pleasure loving type of our people, and the opposition of pacifists and socialists, these point clearly to the need of stiffening the backbone of patriotism. Military training of the adolescent male population in our schools will inculcate obedience to authority, the first essential of military efficiency and one in which our youth is deplorably deficient.

As a "programme of universal basic physical training, health conservation and education, and perhaps also of "patriotic discipline," the course outlined in the Commissioner's programme, signed by all members of the Military Training Commission and approved by the Board of Regents, is satisfactory.

Mr. Wilson's Mexican Policy as France Views It.

What France thinks of the Carranza Administration and Mr. Wilson's responsibility for it finds expression in the *Temps*, which it may be supposed reflects the Government point of view. France, following the example of the United States, recognized Carranza. Apparently there was solicitation from Washington, because this organ of the French Government says:

"Simultaneously with all our Allies we recognized by the desire of the United States the Government of Carranza, in the conviction that the difference which we thus showed toward the great North American republic would have no unhappy effect in safeguarding our rights. These hopes have not been realized."

That is a mild way of putting it. By a Mexican decree of September 3 emanating from the dictator—VENUSTIANO CARRANZA is nothing else—properties included in French investments of \$600,000,000 were confiscated. France now bitterly rue its sympathy with Carranza as a champion of the liberties of the people of Mexico and its acceptance of the Wilson policy. The future is sinister. In the New London conference the *Temps* sees only evasion and futility. The plain truth is that it was a political manoeuvre of Mr. Wilson which everybody now sees through.

His purpose was to postpone action upon the question of withdrawing General Pershing's force until after election. But Mr. Wilson exposed himself to a summons from Carranza to recall the American expedition, which may come at any time.

That France and her allies, who have also recognized Carranza, will submit to spoliation of their interests in Mexico by his Government is of course preposterous. It is intimated that France eventually "will take such action as the situation requires." And her allies will cooperate with her. To such a pass has Mr. Wilson brought the United States by his maladroit and inept policy that his own weapon, the Monroe Doctrine, may now be turned against us at any time.

Let All the Oklaids Beware!

An attempt at monopoly that must have escaped the keen eyed Government official is called to the attention of *THE SUN* by a correspondent. The town of Oakland, California, he declares, is determined to have the exclusive use of its name:

"To gain this end it has undertaken to hold a convention of the municipal authorities of all other Oklaids in the United States, at which an effort will be made to convince them of the propriety of there being but one city of that name in this country."

The monstrous scheme was apparently conceived last July when the managing director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce wrote to the twenty-seven other Oklaids in the United States requesting them in the "kindest spirit to surrender to us the name." He said that Oakland, California, was the oldest and the biggest, and modestly suggested:

"The international fame we have achieved must naturally present a perplexing obstacle to your own recognition."

Then followed the invitation to a convention with promises of transportation, hotel accommodations and programmes of entertainment for the Mayors or their representatives:

"During the holding of this convention we assure you that every one of our 235,675 inhabitants will be glad to meet you face to face and shake your hand with typical Oakland, California, hospitality; that our manufacturers will throw open the gates of their 1,200 factories and show you the making of their 18,000 varied products; that our shipbuilders will demonstrate to you their \$20,000,000 business, which is working their plants twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, and that our automobile makers will ride you over our scenic boulevards."

Could a poor little Oakland withstand this? Is it not possible that in an unguarded moment it would fall under such seductive influences and lose its treasured name? Let the friends of the weak and the enemies of monopoly act promptly.

Peace With Honor the Alternative.

Mr. Hughes lost no time in exploding the fallacy of Mr. Wilson's alternative to such peace as he has given the country. At Shadow Lawn, which has become a twilight zone between truth and casuistry, the President said in his address to young men last Saturday:

"If they are going to change our foreign policy, in what direction are they going to change it? There is only one choice as against peace, and that is war."

In the intellectual dishonesty of this plea to young voters Mr. Wilson surpassed himself. He knew very well that his countrymen wanted no choice as against peace. He knew very well that that was not the position of his opponents. Mr. Wilson's object was to contribute a vote-making epigram to the campaign, a variation of "He kept us out of war." But it was very stupid of him after all, for the result was obvious. Mr. Hughes put it into a few vigorous words when he said at the gathering at the Union League Club on Tuesday night:

"The alternative of a weak and vacillating policy is not war; it is a firm insistence upon known rights in a world where all nations desire our friendship, and we desire the friendship of all, and where only the most inexcusable blundering could drag us into strife."

The Republican campaign managers would do well to placard the country with Mr. Wilson's "alternative" and the reply, in a spirit of stern rebuke, by Mr. Hughes.

Woodrow Wilson Day.

Saturday, October 28, has been set aside as Woodrow Wilson Day, and when it dawns the country is to receive from Shadow Lawn "a proclamation of the New Freedom."

The New Freedom is a little late in arriving, but this may be excused in view of the many remaining vestiges of the old freedom that have had to be done away with, such as the freedom of Americans to invest their money in foreign countries with reasonable certainty that their property rights would be safeguarded, and the freedom of American citizens to sail the seas in personal security.

Everybody, by grace of the old freedom, will remain free to celebrate Woodrow Wilson Day as he sees fit, but we hope no one will feel so emancipated from the restraints of decency as to refer on that day to the regrettable loss of American lives in Mexico or on the Lusitania.

Japan's New Premier.

The name of Count TERAUCHI has been so frequently mentioned as the possible successor of Count OKUMA that his appointment to the Premiership is not unexpected. OKUMA is said to have favored him and to have made the selection of TERAUCHI practically a condition of his retirement because he recognized in him a man who would carry out his policies.

TERAUCHI's career has been largely in the army, and on this account as well as from his stern administration of Corea he has been credited with favoring an aggressive military policy with regard to China. He was instrumental in formulating the twenty-one demands made upon the Chinese and also in negotiating the Russo-Japanese treaty regarding Far Eastern affairs, but there seems little basis for the belief that he would force a partition of China.

His position as soldier has kept him from the expression of any opinion upon diplomatic and political matters, and for this reason his attitude upon many of the most important Eastern questions can be only surmised. But he has shown during his administration of Corea and in his few public utterances such extreme caution in international affairs that there is every reason to believe that he will not undertake any radical departure from the policies of OKUMA regarding relations between the United States and Japan.

Stragglers From Waterloo.

Waterloo was over and already the critics, perhaps the historians, were examining into the errors of judgment and, above all, the delays that had brought on all to a marvellous man. NAPOLEON himself had proceeded on the flight, attended by the faithful MONTIYOU and BERTHARD, through historic Quatre Bras and on toward Charleroi.

Suddenly the Little Corporal's attention was attracted to the peculiar conduct of a fragment of the Old Guard, engaged in a skirmish with pursuers. Where was the plan which had aroused the admiration of the foe, the courage that had never faltered? Throwing off the stupor which had come with defeat, NAPOLEON gazed

in wonder at the sight of banners torn from listless hands by foes he once had scorned. The stout figure rose in the grand stand in the fifth inning.

"Here, you, HERRON!" he cried. "What kind of stuff is this? Are you tossing the game to the Brooklyn?" The Brigadier General dropped his bag of peanuts and explained to his enraged chief:

"It's all over, Mac, so far as our side is concerned, and even if that division of the allies gets a flag or two off our boys it won't hurt us and it'll help them. You must admit you were your own GABBY. Don't be your own grouch."

Dr. CARRANZA appears to have had about enough of the Wilson Administration's policy of watchful waiting.

While the men of the Shackleton expedition on the other side of the south polar continent who beheld the Aurora carried from their sight by the ice drift were not left in such desperate conditions as the castaway on Elephant Island, it is eminently fitting that Sir EMMETT should lead another rescue party, as he intends to do. But when we consider that the Aurora's beachcombers for a long time have given their chief up for lost on the transatlantic route, how surprising it will be to see him waving his cap from the bridge of the rescue ship!

Is Presidential dignity conserved by wagging a tongue, shaking a finger and side stepping?

It is now Senator MANUEL L. QUEZON of Philippine Islands as Resident Commissioner at Washington for several years and worked strenuously for independence. He will be a conspicuous and influential figure in the new Philippine Senate. Washington will hear from MANUEL L. QUEZON before long.

By discontinuing its inspection service on railways and steamboat landings the United States Public Health Service has given official notice that the "epidemic" of infantile paralysis is at an end. The directors of that organization and all the other "health experts" in the country will now devote themselves to the preparation of arguments to show that to prevent another "epidemic" next year they should have large increases in their appropriations.

Food in London up 65 per cent.—*Newspaper headline.*
London may yet know the hardships of life in New York.

Is it not enough to have our national honor called in question by foreign Governments without having our national game accused of depravity by our own citizens?

Of course the Administration will inform the English Ambassador at Washington privately that any twisting of the lion's tail in the near future will be a campaign measure and not a war measure.

"Mr. Wilson's Big Moment" is the title of one of the pictures recently obtained for the movies at Shadow Lawn. It probably shows the President using four pens to sacrifice the welfare of the public at the behest of the railroad brotherhoods, when one would have been sufficient.

The most active branch at present of both campaign headquarters is the olive branch.

POWER AND WORK UNITS.

Demonstrated Misdirection of Mental Energy in the Bowsher Plant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A kilowatt is equivalent to 1,000 watts and 746 kilowatts is equal to 746,000 watts or 0.746 kilowatt.

A horse-power and a kilowatt are not measures of work but of power, the units of work in the two systems being the foot pound and the erg respectively.

In converting these units to power units the time factor enters, one horse-power being equal to 550 foot pounds a second and one kilowatt to 737 foot pounds a second, or 10¹⁸ ergs a second.

The Mystery of the Kilowatt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One reader is interested and delighted in the letter from C. A. Bowsher of Cleveland, Ohio, which appeared in the distinction between horse-power and kilowatt.

The engineering fraternity at large will be greatly gratified to know in what school, university, text book, encyclopedia or from what other authority Mr. Bowsher gets the information which he is so good as to share with us. I am reminded of the story of the naturalist who was asked to define a crab, that it is a little red fish which swims backward.

Mr. Cuvier replied: "that it is a very good definition; that it is true that the crab is not necessarily little; that it is seldom if ever red; that it is not a fish; and that it never swims backward, but that in other respects the definition was perfect."

J. N. DODD.
New York, October 4.

Father Time Is Counted Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Allow me to inform C. A. Bowsher that he also has erred. He should say 746 watts is termed one horse-power, or if he pleases 746 kilowatt. The kilowatt hour has no bearing on this case. J. D. H.
PATTERSON, N. J., October 4.

The Partnership of Work, Power and Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Bowsher is incorrect in his assertion that a horse-power equals 746 kilowatt. I would recommend that he consult any text book on elementary electrical measurements. In it he will find substantially the following:

W—EQ where W equals work, E equals electro motive force and Q equals quantity of electricity.

MILK: THE FARM SIDE.

The Man With the Oxen, Getting Sixty Cents for an Eight Mile Haul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some years ago I spent my summer vacation in Sullivan county, New York, with a farmer who could make more money taking summer boarders than raising milk. Let us analyze the vote and try to see on what ground Vance McCormick bases his assertions that Wilson will be elected. In the first place Mr. Wilson was slightly over 100,000 votes behind the Bryan vote of 1908, 6,300,000 for Wilson and 6,400,000 for Bryan. Now it is admitted that Wilson received many votes cast by Republicans anxious to defeat Roosevelt who voted for him in preference to Taft as the more likely one to win; say these numbered 600,000. It is also admitted that about 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote, 4,100,000, was cast by Democrats; say, 800,000. All the Taft votes were straight out old line Republicans.

Wilson received 6,300,000; deduct as Republican 600,000, and we have 5,700,000 straight out Democrats. Add to these the 800,000 Progressive Democrats and we find 6,500,000 who voted for Wilson.

Roosevelt received 4,100,000; deduct as Democratic 800,000 and we have 3,300,000 Progressive Republicans. To this add 2,500,000 Taft votes, and we get 5,800,000 for Hughes. This leaves a majority of 300,000 for Hughes. Of the new voters probably 60 per cent. will vote for Hughes and 40 per cent. for Wilson. This takes no account of the so-called German-American and Irish-American vote opposed to Wilson, which is an unknown quantity, to say nothing of the thousands who are disgusted with his knuckling to the labor leaders, the fruits of which we see in the present car strike in this city.

PHILIP WHARTON DICKINSON.
New York, October 4.

A Dairyman's Figures on Receipts and Profits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have sold milk to Horden for the last five years. The average price paid me a quart follows:

1911-12.....	0.244
1912-13.....	0.247
1913-14.....	0.249
1914-15.....	0.251
1915-16.....	0.254
Average for five years, 0.2495.	

During this time the farmer has seen labor, feed, cows, in short, everything but butter, steadily mounting in price. With my best care I make about 3 per cent. on the business.

Poor's Manual gives the Borden Company \$7,500,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock and \$21,312,400 of common paying a per cent. since 1902, with extra dividends (1904-07 inclusive) of 2 per cent. In spite of this showing its value—presumably in the stock market—on August 17, 1915, the profit to this company on all the different grades of milk and milk products, excepting certified milk, during the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$9,000,240. At the rate the company paid dividends in this year it must have earned for this purpose \$29,929,900 quarters.

Poor gives the Sheffield Farms-Stanwood-Decker Company \$1,500,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock and \$1,200,000 of common paying, since 1906, an average annual return of 11.1444 per cent. Yet this company has raised the price of grade A and B in June one cent. Its president said in the *ST. NICK* of October 2: "We will not give in to the Dairyman's League and undo the work we have been doing for the past ten years." In that time the company seems to have "worked" the producer and consumer very easily.

These figures are only quoted to show the public what these concerns are doing. The farmer does not care what profit the distributor makes. What he wants and intends to have is a living price for his milk, which the Wicks committee says it has been the duty of the government to secure. I do not care to what the price shall be.

FARMER.
New York, October 4.